

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method for synthesizing a circuit representation into a new
2 circuit representation having greater unateness, the method comprising:
3 (i) partitioning the circuit representation to obtain a representation of
4 at least one sub-circuit;
5 (ii) recursively decomposing the representation of the at least one sub-
6 circuit into a sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation having greater
7 unateness than the representation of the at least one sub-circuit; and
8 (iii) merging the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation
9 into the circuit representation to form a new circuit representation.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1 additionally comprising repeating steps
2 (i), (ii) and (iii) until a desired level of unateness for the new circuit representation
3 has been achieved.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the sum-of-products or
2 product-of-sums representation selected for each decomposition is the representation
3 having fewer binate variables.
- 1 4. The method of claim 1 additionally comprising merging
2 common expressions of the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representations.
- 1 5. The method of claim 4 wherein algebraic division is
2 implemented to merge common unate expressions of the sum-of-products or
3 product-of-sums representation.
- 1 6. The method of claim 1 wherein the circuit is a digital circuit.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1 wherein the representation of the at
2 least one sub-circuit is highly unate.

1 8. The method of claim 1 wherein a binary decision diagram is
2 employed to recursively decompose the representation of the at least one sub-circuit
3 into the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation.

1 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the binary decision diagram
2 is a zero-suppressed binary decision diagram.

1 10. A system for synthesizing a circuit representation into a new
2 circuit representation having greater unateness, the system comprising a computing
3 device configured to:

- 4 (i) receive input defining the circuit representation;
5 (ii) partition the circuit representation to obtain a representation of
6 at least one sub-circuit;
7 (iii) recursively decompose the representation of the at least one sub-
8 circuit into a sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation having greater
9 unateness than the representation of the at least one sub-circuit;
10 (iv) merge the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation into
11 the circuit representation to form the new circuit representation; and
12 (v) output the new circuit representation.

1 11. The system of claim 10 wherein the computing device is
2 additionally configured to:

- 3 receive input defining a desired level of unateness for the new circuit
4 representation; and
5 repeat steps (ii), (iii) and (iv) until the desired level of unateness is
6 achieved.

1 12. The system of claim 10 wherein the computing device is
2 additionally configured to, for each decomposition, select the sum-of-products or
3 product-of-sums representation having fewer binate variables.

1 13. The system of claim 10 wherein the computing device is
2 additionally configured to merge common expressions of the sum-of-products or
3 product-of-sums representations.

1 14. The system of claim 13 wherein the computing device is
2 additionally configured to implement algebraic division to merge common
3 expressions.

1 15. The system of claim 10 wherein the circuit is a digital circuit.

1 16. The system of claim 10 wherein the representation of the at
2 least one sub-circuit is highly unate.

1 17. The system of claim 10 wherein the computing device is
2 additionally configured to employ a binary decision diagram to recursively
3 decompose the representation of the at least one sub-circuit into the sum-of-products
4 or product-of-sums representation.

1 18. The system of claim 17 wherein the binary decision diagram
2 is a zero-suppressed binary decision diagram.

1 19. The system of claim 10 wherein the circuit representation and
2 the new circuit representation are input and output in a hardware description
3 language.

1 20. A system for synthesizing a circuit representation into a new
2 circuit representation having greater unateness, the system comprising:

- 3 (i) a means for receiving input defining the circuit representation;
4 (ii) a means for partitioning the circuit representation to obtain a
5 representation of at least one sub-circuit;
6 (iii) a means for recursively decomposing the representation of the
7 at least one sub-circuit into a sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation
8 having greater unateness than the representation of the at least one sub-circuit;

- 9 (iv) a means for merging the sum-of-products or product-of-sums
10 representation into the circuit representation to form the new circuit representation;
11 and
12 (v) a means for outputting the new circuit representation.

1 21. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising:
2 a means for receiving input defining a desired level of unateness for
3 the new circuit representation; and
4 a means for repeating steps (ii), (iii) and (iv) until the desired level
5 of unateness is achieved.

1 22. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising a means for
2 selecting, for each decomposition, the sum-of-products or product-of-sums
3 representation having fewer binate variables.

1 23. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising a means for
2 merging common expressions of the sum-of-products or product-of-sums
3 representations.

1 24. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising a means for
2 implementing algebraic division to merge common expressions.

1 25. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising a means for
2 partitioning the circuit representation such that the representation of the at least one
3 sub-circuit is highly unate.

1 26. The system of claim 20 additionally comprising a means for
2 employing a binary decision diagram to recursively decompose the representation
3 of the at least one sub-circuit into the sum-of-products or product-of-sums
4 representation.

1 27. The system of claim 26 wherein the binary decision diagram
2 is a zero-suppressed binary decision diagram.

1 28. The system of claim 20 wherein the circuit representation and
2 the new circuit representation are input and output in a hardware description
3 language.

1 29. A computer-readable storage medium containing computer
2 executable code for instructing one or more computers to:

- 3 (i) receive input defining a circuit representation;
4 (ii) partition the circuit representation to obtain a representation of
5 at least one sub-circuit;
6 (iii) recursively decompose the representation of the at least one sub-
7 circuit into a sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation having greater
8 unateness than the representation of the at least one sub-circuit;
9 (iv) merge the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation into
10 the circuit representation to form a new circuit representation; and
11 (v) output the new circuit representation.

1 30. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the computer executable code additionally instructs the computer(s) to:

- 3 receive input defining a desired level of unateness for the new circuit
4 representation; and
5 repeat steps (ii), (iii) and (iv) until the desired level of unateness is
6 achieved.

1 31. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the computer executable code additionally instructs the computer(s) to, for each
3 decomposition, select the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation having
4 fewer binate variables.

1 32. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the computer executable code additionally instructs the computer(s) to merge
3 common expressions of the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representations.

1 33. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 32 wherein
2 the computer executable code additionally instructs the computer(s) to implement
3 algebraic division to merge common expressions.

1 34. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the circuit is a digital circuit.

1 35. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the representation of the at least one sub-circuit is highly unate.

1 36. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the computer executable code additionally instructs the computer(s) to employ a
3 binary decision diagram to recursively decompose the representation of the at least
4 one sub-circuit into the sum-of-products or product-of-sums representation.

1 37. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 36 wherein
2 the binary decision diagram is a zero-suppressed binary decision diagram.

1 38. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 29 wherein
2 the circuit representation and the new circuit representation are input and output in
3 a hardware description language.